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Geothlypis philadelphia Breeding in Western New York.—In my list of 'Birds of Niagara County, N. Y.', published in 'Forest and Stream,' Sept., 1889, I intimated that the Mourning Warbler bred in Niagara County. On June 13 last my suspicions were confirmed by finding a nest and eggs of this species. I was passing through a heavily timbered wet wood, and about ten rods from the western border I came to a small opening, three to four rods square, when, in about the centre of this opening, a bird flew from under my feet into the adjoining thicket. Glancing toward my feet I saw its nest and eggs, and on adjusting my field glass I saw that the bird was a female *G. philadelphia* and immediately shot it. The nest was placed in the centre of a clump of cowslips. The nest is composed of coarse grass and leaves on the outside, with fine grass inside and lined with hair. Measurement outside, 3 in. deep, 3.50 in. across; inside, 1.75 in. deep and 1.75 across. Eggs white, with a wreath of reddish brown and lilac on the large end, and finely blotched with brown over the whole surface. Measurements, $.76 \times .51$, $.77 \times .50$, and $.78 \times .50$. I have the nest and eggs, and the bird mounted, which, with a fine adult male specimen received May 23, I consider a valuable addition to my collection. These specimens were taken in the same woods where I found *Dendroica cærulea* breeding in 1888.—J. L. DAVISON, *Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.*

Breeding of the Mourning Warbler in Ontario County, N. Y.—On June 26, 1891, I was passing through a damp, low thicket when an outcry from a small bird drew my attention to it, it proving to be a female Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*). Her cries soon brought the male with a beak full of small green worms, evidently collected for the young, but on seeing me he quickly devoured them that he might better join in the remonstrance against my presence. After a short search I found two young birds, nearly grown and fully feathered, but unable to fly. I caught one and held it for some time, thus bringing the parents within a foot of my hand and permitting of the fullest identification. I could have shot them but forbore to do so hoping that they might breed there the coming season. This is the first time I have known this species to breed in this vicinity.—B. S. BOWDISH, *Phelps, N. Y.*

Yellow Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*).—On May 7, 1891, I shot a male specimen of this Warbler, the first one I have come across here in ten years' collecting.—ERNEST D. WINTLE, *Montreal, Canada.*

Bird Notes from Clatsop County, Oregon.—*Hesperocichla nævia*. OREGON ROBIN, VARIED ROBIN.—Common about Astoria and the low lands in winter, breeding back in the heavy timber on the hills. I found a nest of this species nearly completed April 27. The nest was in a small hem-

lock, about four feet up. The locality was on high land, and heavily timbered.

Merula migratoria propinqua. WESTERN ROBIN.—Common. Resident in the bottom lands and valleys. Summer resident in the hills.

Cinclus mexicanus. AMERICAN DIPPER. — This bird, of peculiar habits and flight, as well as song, was observed quite often in the winter and spring along the creeks in the hills. I am confident it breeds there, but I seldom saw it through the summer.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus.—Common resident.

Parus rufescens.—Common resident in the hills.

Troglodytes hiemalis pacificus.—Very common resident, and a profuse singer. I found many nests of this species, and saw young birds, but failed to find a nest containing eggs. For a building site, they seem to have a special liking for the under side of an old log that lies up from the ground.

Cyanocitta stelleri.—Steller's Jay is a common resident. I found a nest May 13 with eggs nearly ready to hatch.

Perisoreus obscurus. OREGON JAY. MEATHAWK.—A common resident. They show little fear about camp in winter, if there is any meat they can get at. I found a nest May 8, with four eggs. It was about ten feet from the ground in a small hemlock in thick woods, and was made of dead twigs, lined with moss and feathers.—C. W. SWALLOW, *Corvallis, Oregon*.

Notes on the Mniotiltidæ of Western Pennsylvania.—*Helmitherus vermivorus*. WORM-EATING WARBLER.—First detected in Beaver County on August 16, 1888, when two specimens were secured out of three seen, probably all belonging to the same family. I found it tolerably common in Butler and Armstrong Counties during my stay there in May and June, 1889, but did not succeed in taking any nests. In 1890, however, on May 28, I found the nest of a pair in a patch of woods about five miles west of the town of Beaver. This spring I have found the species in small numbers in a particularly luxuriant piece of woodland just across the Ohio River from Beaver, where I have no doubt it breeds also. Its note at this season is a trill almost exactly the same as that given by the Chipping Sparrow on its first arrival.

Helminthophila pinus. BLUE-WINGED YELLOW WARBLER. — This species is unaccountably rare in this section, the only specimen which has ever come under my notice being one taken May 2, 1891. I regard it as our rarest Warbler, and of course from my own observations cannot say as to its being a summer resident, though Dr. B. H. Warren mentions having seen it in this County in summer (Birds of Pennsylvania, p. 276).

Helminthophila chrysoptera. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER. — A rather common migrant, and occurs also as a summer resident in Beaver, Butler, and Armstrong Counties, being somewhat more abundant in the latter. Repeated efforts have been made to discover the nest, but so far without success, though I have seen the old and young together in July.